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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. WAR SCARE RAISED BY THE

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

Der Are Arranging for War Correspond. cots-The Financial World Varumed by Rumors of Impending Trouble-The Gladstone Government Savagely Attnehed Because of its Fatture to Adopt a Liberal Naval Programme-A Sensational Budget Especied from Harcourt-The Socialist Colony that Will Be Planted in Africa-Letters n Toung American Woman Reerived from Scions of Nobility - Two Judgen Driven from the Bench by the Tongue of an Enraged Woman.

Loxpon, Jan 13.-"The authorities were quite recently warned through their most trustworthy sources of information that a war gett be thrust upon England at any mo-

This startling announcement was spread the country on Thursday morning, with sit the emphasis that could be given to the words by the London Telegraph, a most conservative journal, which enjoys the largest dremation of any newspaper in Great Britain. Testerday the same newspaper, in a remarkabieleader, practically declared its belief that or was imminent and unavoidable. It even weat so far as to urge the Government to require subsidized steamships, such as the Incania and Teutonic, to take aboard an armment at once. It argued that war will break est among the nations like lightning from a elsar sky, and it was necessary to save the valuable time required for mounting guns.

At no time in this generation has the English ress used such extraordinary language on the subject of a threatened war as has filled their columns this week. I have practical as

surance that the panic is genuine. In newspaper offices elaborate preparation are being pushed forward for covering the campaign. Not only are war correspondents eing engaged but certain London journals re arranging for press steamers under the Red Cross or American flags, in the English Channel and Mediterraneau, and for corres pondents on battle ships. It is strongly be lieved in Fleet street, as I intimated last week, that Lord Bosberr shares the darkest forehodings. In fact the war panie, in certain circles has reached a more acute stage than at any time since England last absatted her

England at large, however, does not share this slarm. The financial barometer, the most sensitive of all to genuine danger, shows no sign of disturbance. The leaders in monetary Mairs, from Lord Bothschild down, say that they do not believe the peace of Europe is seriously threatened. The cry of wolf has been so many times repeated that it has no longer any terrors when coming from an unofficial source, however prominent.

As regards any specific casus belli the situation to-day is distinctly better than a week at Warina will probably be atoned for by at mende honorable. France is still silent on the subject, but the disposition to treat the matter in a proper spirit is more litheral than was ex-

Every day brings a fresh story of plots by agreesive Continental powers. It is again asserted that Russia has practically accomplished her purpose to get possession of Mount alhos and its harbers and roadstead, in the furkish peninsula, with the design to make the headquarters of its Mediterranean floot The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that Bussia has sed all the monasteries on Mount Athes emerly occupied by Greek orthodox monks and the district has been converted into Rus-sian territory. The locality is in the hands of sian soldiers, under cover of monas robes, who are now performing three years

tial military service there. Not long ago the Turkish Government disovered suspicious correspondence between the monk soldlers of Mount Athos and political agitators in Macedonia. The Russian Emish officials to deliver up the detained letters a good deal of attention has been attracted his week to a reported utterance by the Oneer hip which she must cultivate was that of ice. These words have been reprinted by the official organ in Madrid of the Govern Anstrian press have been much exercised over

The Gladstone Government is again the obt of savage criticism, because of its failure to adopt the great naval programme. The partial announcement of an increase in the tavy by the News and other Government news sapers a week ago is pronounced premature this week failed to agree with the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty. This plan called for laying down six battle ships ten cruisers, and more than a score of torpedo boats during the cur rest rear. The Telegraph concludes a denundation of the Government's hesitation with this strong language:

Once more, for the sake of the empire which is being betrayed for pounds, shillings, and pence, and for the sake of a Ministry wh are letting slip the last chance of honest popuarity, we counsel the Government to b latime. If another Cabinet council fails to redeem the purblind and unpatriotic hesitation of the last, the next naval programme will be Grawn up by the hand of panie and amid na al execuations of those who had charge of the palladium of Great Britain and were faith less to their trust."

Political speculation is just now confined to the order in which business shall be taken blathe next session, and a lot of wire-pull at and lobbying is going on in connection fewith. The chief struggle is between the rish Nationalists, who desire precedence for the hill reinstating evicted tenants, and the agish Radicals, who insist that the reform of the Eisstoral laws shall have the first place The latter business is of the utmost importance in view of the possibility of the House o Lords foreing a dissolution and a general election at the end of this rear. the Government were entirely free to make a choice, the Electoral betaken in hand first; but as Ministerial exence depends upon Nationalist support, the Irishmen will probably have their way if they play their hand discreetly. John Morley is with them heartily, because he believes that the settlement of the evicted tenants question

will be of immeass relief and benefit to all fance in Ireland, and Gladstone is underalsod to have been converted to the same opinion.

hir William Harcourt will start next week for his beautiful house in the heart of the New Forest, taking with aim several Treasury officers. He has full tabulated returns of Malistics and other documents to help him Prepare the budget for the coming year. Harsourt cherianes the belief that he is a heaventhe financier, and has long yearned to duzzie the world in that character. Last year he had be content with a humdrum budget, but this year all the conditions are favorable for seron measures. There will be a big sencit, which cannot be disposed of by ordinary methods, such as putting an addifonal penny on the income tax, and of this flarrougt is fully aware. The result of his soburn in the New Forest will probably be the freation of the most sensational budget in retent years. The death duties will be largely breased; real estate, and especially ground

rents in large towns, which at present are practically exempt from taxation, will be brought within easy grasp of the taxgather. and the income tax will probably be graded so as to make rich men pay more and men o moderate means less. If Harcourt should fall to do any or all of these things he will forfelt

the confidence of the bulk of the Liberal party. The result of the Horncastle election is by means surprising. It undoubtedly signifles a decline in the popularity of the Giadstone Government, for the Tory candidate re ceived an increased majority over the late Mr Stanhops, who was the most popular man in the district. It must not be inferred that the epposition will endeavor to force the Govern ment to make an early appeal to the country The Tory leaders are shrewd enough have no desire to secure their return to power within the next few months. The di inms of the navy and budget would be as embarrassing for them as for the Gladstone Ministry. No greater test has ever been put

on the statesmanship of the Grand Old Man than will be imposed within the next six months. The outlook for his Ministry is cortainly gloomy just now, but he would be a rask prophet who would forecast his discomfiture The week's news from Italy and Sicily slightly better, but the general affairs of the kingdom are unimproved. To-day's information is that orders to disarm the populace of the island have been generally ignored, and the growth of sedition is unchecked. It is significant, by the way that the war scare is producing a most friendly attitude toward Italy on the part of Great Britain. An alliance, of some nature, between the two countries is regarded in London as far more probable than a coalition between Eng-

land under the Triple Alliance. A trustworthy Rome correspondent tele graphs to-day that the Pope is so impressed with the desperate condition of Italian affairs that he has sought to ascertain from the foreign representatives at the Vatican whether they have received from their Governments instructions what to do in case of a revolution. It is understood that all the replies were in the negative.

The death of Thackeray's widow was the breaking of a link with the past which few people, even in England, knew existed. For nore than a half century she lived a clouded existence, under the closest care. She retained till the last, in spite of her mental affliction the capacity to enjoy her only source of happi ness-music. She was buried by the side of her husband, who was hastened to a premature grave by grief over her blighted life. It is a modest spot. The sepulture was in Kensal Green Cemetery. Close to the path a plain, flat stone bears a simple inscription giv-ing the dates of the birth and the death of the author of "Vanity Fair." The grave is surrounded by a lowiron railing, around which a luxuriant growth of ivy has twined. In summer a few simple flowers bloom in the narrow

Negotiations are still proceeding for the es ablishment of the Free Land Colony in East Africa, where it is intended to at tempt, on a scale never before contemplated, to carry out the idea of a Socialist community. The district selected is on the Lykipia plateau. near Mount Kenia, in the British sphere of th fluence. An offer has been made to the British Foreign Office to purchase a large tract on the condition that, while the community shall be subject to the general laws which the Brit ish Government may impose, it shall have ab solute freedom to regulate its internal affairs on a codalistic basis. It is east that the British Government is averse to giving absolute rights of ownership in the land, but the organizers are apparently in earnest. They have secured as a leader Herr Denhardt, who is well known on the East Coast of Africa. A part of the equipment of the new community will be a Maxim gun and a supply of rifles.

London high society has been exasperated this week by a series of articles in the St. James's Gazette, detailing the experiences of an American young woman who advertised for a chaperon who could introduce her into court and other exclusive circles. Elizabeth L. Banks, who recently started a lively controversy by her investigation of the dothe American beiress. The mass of replies which were received from more or less impecunious persons of title, although printed without the names of the writers, has made a genuine sansation. Two chapters have been devoted to tentative offers of marriage from scions of British nobility. The expose may be accepted as conclusive proof both of the hard times in Great Britain and of the venality of

the British aristocracy. The English High Temple of Justice witsessed the other day the edifying spectacle of two Judges of the Court of Appeal driven from the bench by the tongue of an angry woman. The court house had been haunte for months by a Mrs. Thompson, a half crank, who has a real or imaginary grievance. It was a weekly occurrence for her to be ejected from one court or another. On Thursday she visited the Court of Appeal to lodge an informal personal protest. As incident to process she denounced Lord Justice Lopes, who sat on the bench, as an old villain. Timid persons in the court looked for the fall of a thunderbolt, but nothing happened, or the thing that did happen was not what was expected. The terrified Judges, Lord Justice Davey being the other, left the bench, and Mrs. Thompson remained in triumphant possession of one of the highest courts of the

American enterprise is furnishing London ith its best entertainment at present. Bolossy Kiralfy has amazed the most blass of English lovers of great spectacles by his production of "Constantinopie." It is no exaggreration to say that it is the most gorgeous spectacular production of modern times. When it is said that the average daily attendance of the past three weeks exceeded 22,000, in spite of the terribly hard times, some idea may be gained

of its attractions. The Government will probably grant a strong petition recently presented for the anpointment of a Commission to consider the adoption of the American patent system in this country. The chief point at issue is whether a system of preliminary examinations into the novelty of inventions should be introduced. Legal and scientific opinions are keenly

and pretty evenly divided on the subject. Foxhall Keene, who will remain at Melton Mowbray till April, says he said \$53,000 for rearlings last year, and will introduce twenty two-year-olds to the American turf in the

The admission of John S. Sargent as associate member of the Royal Academy finally comes as a great surprise. Most people believed this justice to the American artist, so long delayed, would never be granted. Even the English newspapers agree, most of them, that the tardy honor will do more good to the Academy than to Mr. Sargent.

Where is Miss Missis L. Porter ! SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 13.-Edward L. Gates of this place is alarmed over the disappearance of his cousin. Miss Minnie I. Porter. who escaped from the insane asylum at Norwalk. Conn., on Jan. 5. The day before this she telegraphed to Mr. Gates that she was imand telegraphed to Mr. Catce that she was improved in health and would visit him in a few days. Some one rang the bell at his house about 5 o'clock Sunday morning but when a servant answered the door a low minutes afterward there was no one on the stoop. He thinks it was his cousin. Miss Forter is 40 years old, has light hair, and she were a black dress.

The New No. 4 Home, with Bry Cell, 910,

STRICKEN IN A BROADWAY CAR OF THE WAY DOWN TOWN.

Sright's Disease the Cause-He Leaves : Widow, Who is in France, and Two Sons, of Whom the Eldest Married Minute Seligman and West on the Stage-Gen. William Cutting Executor of the Will.

Robert Livingston Cutting, Sr., for many years prominent in society and club circles as the representative of one of New York's oldest families, and well known as a banker and broker, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in a hallway on Broadway, where he had been taken to await an ambulance. Death was caused by Bright's disease. Mr. Cutting left his home, at 141 Fifth

avenue, at 10% o'clock to keep an appointment at his down-town office. He had been complaining of pains in his groin for several days, but was feeling fairly well, and walked briskly over to Broadway and Nineteenth street, where he boarded car 72? After the car had started from Fourteenth street Mr. Cutting arose, and. with unsteady step, walked by the few passengers to the rear platform. In a weak volc he asked Conductor Oscar Greeke of 561 West Fifty-fourth street to stop the car, which was then but a few feet from Thirteenth street. As he spoke Mr. Cutting grasped the wire gate and leaned against it. His face was white and he was in evident distress. His body swayed from the gate to the dashboard. After the ear had stopped the conductor asked Mr. Cutting if he was ill, and received no answer. As he put his arm out under Mr. Cutting's shoulder the latter's grasp on the rall gave way and his body sank to the platform.



ROBERT L. GUTTING, MR.

Conductor Greeke called to Policeman eneen, who came with the signal man, George Brown, and the three carried Mr. Cutting into the hallway of 835 Broadway. The policeman rang for an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon King says that Mr. Cutting was dying when he arrived. He was dead before the surgeon had finished giving a bypodermic injection of ether. He did not recover consciousness and did not speak after requesting the conductor

to stop the car. The body was taken in the ambulance to the Mercer street police station and thence to the undertaking rooms of Arthur J. Donnelly, at 50 Birth avenue. Two hours later it was removed by Gen. William Cutting, a cousin of Mr. Cutting, to the homes at 141 Fifth avenue. Mr. Robert I. Cutting, Jr., a son. came to the house shortly afterward, and telegrams were sent to Mr. Cutting's wife, who is at Paris, and to the other son, James De Wolf Cutting, whots a junior at Yale. The news of Mr. Cutting's death was soon known at the various clubs, and during the afternoon many friends left cards at the house. No arrangements for the funeral have been made. Mr. James De Wolf Cutting and Mr. Walter Cutting, a brother living at Pittsfield, arrived last night.

The body was first identified by the officers by a number of visiting cards bearing Mr. Cutting's name found in a leather wallet. Besides they found a gold watch with the monogram R. L. C., and aveablegram from Mr. Cutting's wife, in Paris, reading:

Extreme anxiety for you, Answer quick, serious enoughton prevented writing. Sixth avenue. Two hours later it was remove

adition prevented writing. Mrs. Cutting has been an invalid for years and spends most of her time in southern

And spends most of her time in southern France.

Mr. Cutting had suffered with Bright's discase for two years, and had been told by his physician. Dr. Holbrook Curtis, that death might come at any time without warning. He was a tail, well-built man, weighing fully 200 pounds, and in his younger days was an athlete. Mr. Cutting, who was 57, years old last November, was born in New York. His grand-father, Whilliam, Cutting, was a well-knowledge of the control of the co

CAHLISLE MAY ISSUE BONDS,

If Congress Boss Not Come to the Rajtef of the Treasury Within the Next 15 Days. Washington, Jan. 13.—From well-informed sources it is ascertained that there is a strong probability that if Congress fails to come to his relief within the next fifteen days, Secretary Carlisis may deem it necessary to issue \$30,000,000 of bonds under the Resumption set, for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve intact. The bonds, if issued, will he sold only for gold, but the details as to how long they will run, at what prices they will be sold, and how placed on the market, Ac., have not as yet been considered. This proposed plan of the Secretary, it is said, is the result of careful consideration, and of course meets with the approval of the President. The small amount of the proposed issue, it is understood, has been determined upon simply to tide the Treasury over its needs until Congress can take up the whole financial question and dispose of it. Should Congress within the next fifteen

days, by resolution or otherwise, meet the present Treasury needs, Secretary Carlisle will refrain from acting on his own responsibility, but should it fail to act in that time, a bond issue to the amount stated, it is believed, will be made.

Secretary Carlisle, it is said, would person ally favor the coinage of the silver seignfor

age, if the law permitted him to toll it off and oin it, but the seignlorage obtainable from the actual coinage of the silver bullion is so small, and would come in so slowly, that it would not be sufficient to meet the present emergener.

CANVASSING FOR HORNBLOWER, Mr. Miller Calls on a United States Senate and Asks for His Vote.

A Mr. Miller, who said that he represented William B. Hornblower, nominee for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, called on a United States Senator at the Filth Avenue Hotel last night, and said to the Senator that he had been in Washington and was now in New York looking up belated Senators on their way to the City of Magnificent Distances.

He frankly told the Senator whom he saw at the hotel last night that he was there in the interest of Mr. Hornblower, and he hoped to secure the Senator's vote for Mr. Hornblower. Mr. Miller submitted the record of Mr. Horn-

blower to the Senator.

The Senator informed Mr. Miller that he would stand by the vote of the Judiciary Committee, and that he did not need any assistance in coming to a conclusion. The Senator, in conversation afterward with a Sun re-

"I do not like the idea of the subordinate of a candidate for such an honorable place chasing up votes for the confirmation of the candidate. I am quiite ready to accept the majority report of the Judiciary Committee."

It does not appear that Mr. Miller is a member of Mr. Hornblower's law firm, though the Senator understood so.

The Senator thought it a very peculiar proceeding for Mr. Hornblower to send to him and ask for his vote. It reminded him, he said, a good deal of ward politica.

JOSEPH HOWARD, JR.'S, CAB WRECKED. He and His Wife Taken Out of It Band und Homewhat Bruised,

Joseph Howard, Jr., who had a diapute with bridge polleeman some time ago about the velocity with which his cab was travelling over the Brooklyn Bridge, had a narrow escape with his life last night in a runaway just after leaving the bridge, and Mrs. Howard shared his danger.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard had been visiting friends in Brooklyn, and started upon their return to their home in this city at 7 West Twenty-first street, about 10:30 o'clock, in a closed carriage belonging to the New York Cab Company. The driver, Edward Kelly, says that his

horses got frightened and started to run away, on the sharp down grade of the bridge

closed, but this was not done, and the team broke into a run, turned sharply around into broke into a run, turned sharpy around into Centre street, and threw me off the box."
Daniel Byan of 4/30 Fearl street was standing at the corner of Centre and Chambers streets. He saw the team turn at a gallop into Centre street and dash by him, with the lines drag-

street and dash by him. with the lines dragging and the box empty.

Down the grade from Chambers street they gained speed, running on the down tracks of the Fourth avenue street car line. At Duane street they met a car, and the horses swerved out to the left.

The team took to the sidewalk, but the off wheel of the carriage ran aloul of a lamp post at the corner. A letter hox on the post was broken to bits, but the post held. The whiftle-trees broke, the pole pulled out, and the team went on, leaving the carriage.

Hegan had followed. He opened the carriage door and found Mr. and Mrs. Howard iving in the ceach apparently senseless. Howard had a cut over his eye and his wife was bruised on the head. They were helped out presently, refused assistance, and went their

The toam was caught at Franklin and Centre atreets by Robert Walker of 118 Centre atreet. The bridge police say there was no runaway on the bridge, but that the team seemed to be under control until the driver! turned them sharply to the right, near the northwest stairway of the elevated control of the terms of the them. road, and that he was thrown off there.

SMALL-PUX SPREADING IN CHICAGO. The Bisease to All Parts of the City-A

CRICAGO, Jan. 13.-In spite of the statement made by the Health Department that there is no danger of a general epidemic of small-pox, t is evident that the number of cases is steadtly increasing. There are now seventy-five cases in the isolation hospital, and the new cases reported are not confined to any one lo-

cality, but are scattered all over the city.

Nineteen new cases were reported yesterday, showing a large increase in the daily average. The most serious danger came from the cases found at the Ironsides Hotel, 134 West Madison street. The hotel has been quarantined, and none of the inmates will be allowed to leave it until danger of contagion is passed. Although only three new cases were heard from to-day, two of these gave considerable alarm, as they were in the lake side free some kirchen on the lake front. This is the place where men to whom food is given by the Central Relief Committee for work done on the streets go for their meals. There are hundreds there daily, and it is ceared that many may have caught the disease.

Policemen surrounded the Ironsides Hotel to-day. Two patrolled the sidewalk in front of the building and two were stationed in the rear. The officers prevent persons from entering as well as leaving. and none of the inmates will be allowed to

DECKIVED HER FOR REVENCE

Hymna Had a Griveance Against Mary's Brother to Potned, Hyman Tuck has been arrested on an order

of Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas and held in \$500 bail in an action brought against him by Mary Torgowick to re cover damages for breach of premise of marrings. The defendant, who is a baker, had not been long from Russia when he began to court

the plaintiff.

She says they signed an agreement on July 17 last at her home, 57 Henry sirect, by which it was arranged they should be wed on Aug. 13 last. In preparation for the wedding she had spent about \$250. He did not appear at the

REJOICING IN HONOLULU.

The Royaltets Dismayed by the First Tone of the Letter and by the Fact that Cleveland Has Referred the Whole Case to Congress-The Deposed Queen Still Has Fatth In Grever Cleveland's Power to Restore Her-The Political Stination. HONOLULU, Jan. 6. via San Francisco, Jan. 13. The Provisional Government this morning

made public it's reply to Minister Willis. This was done because sufficient time had been given for the letter to reach Washington. The reply gave great satisfaction here among the maority of people and dismayed the royalists, who expected no such defiant answer or such complete refutation of Willia's arguments. It is regarded here as disposing of the theory that Cleveland has power to restore the monarchy. In regard to amnesty also, it plainly proves that the Queen has no constitutions right to grant it, since that power is invested in the Cabinet and Privy Council.

The news that Congress had taken hold of the Hawailan question was received here with diamay by the royalists and with rejoicing by friends of republican government. On the one hand it was felt that the ex-Queen's jig was up; on the other that Hawaii would at least be let alone to work out her own salvation. All the reliance of the monarchist party had been placed on Cleveland, of whose personal power the most exaggerated estimate had been formed. I am bound to say that this Illusion was in part due to expressions used by Minister Willis, whose loquacity passes all bounds.

"Do you think," said this engaging diplomat to one of his first callers, "that you can oppose the President's will and power? Do not delude yourself about help from Congress. The Democrats in the Senate and House are loyal to Cleveland and will support his policy. What is more, the Democracy is certain to remain in power for twenty years at least, and it will not pay you to hold out for any hope of annexation."

pay you to hold out for any hope of annexation."

Is it surprising, when the American Minister
talks in this fashion, that the unsophisticated
royalist leaders should have looked to Cleveland as to a Crar whose lightest word is law? On
the whole Willis has cut a pitiable figure here.
When he landed it was at once seen that he
had undue sense of his own importance. He
attitudinized on his portice and in his drawing room, and was certain to declaim to his
callers in a platform voice and with the floodgates of his speech wide open. Conversation
was always one-sided, and probably would be
yet if any one now took the trouble to call at
the legation.

callers in a vlatform voice and wift the floodgates of his speech wide open. Conversation
was always one sided, and probably would be
yet if any one now took the trouble to call at
the legation.

"I wish you to know," he thundered to a
clerkyman who went to see him in the interests of Christian Hawaiian missions, that I
am not here to receive personal statements of
any kind. I am here to carry out the orders of
the President of the United States. My functions are executive, and when I am called
upon to act I shall act promptly—promptly.
sic. Believe me, I have not undertaken this
great work without large personal sacrifics. It
may say that \$50,000 do not represent my
individual losses through this mission. Had I
remained at home and attended to certain
business with which I had been charged, that
amount of money would have been in my
pockets to-day, sir. Yes, sir, only the highest public exigency led me to accept Mr. Cleveland's offer—the highest public exigency, sir."
It is difficult, while hearing this sort of
thing run on for twenty minutes at a time, to
repress the memory of Col. Starbottle of
Siskiyou. It is not forgotten yet how the
Minister talked to a Sinr reporter about his
mission, and then tried to back out of his own
statements in a card in which he said that
the interview had been submitted to him for, except for acruting?

The climax of the series of blunders which
have marked Willia's official conduct came
when he made his pathetic appeal to the Provisional Government to step down and out.
That appeal includes, as a sugar coat to the pill,
the promise of Liluokalani that she would, if
restored, grant amnesty to the rebel leaders,
and that the obligations incurred by the
Provisional Government would be carried
out. These points were presed by the
Provisional Government knows that a Queen
would have no power, without the consent of
the Cabinet and Privy Council, to extend amnesty to any one, and that, as to financial
measures, the authority to originate them
rested with the Legislatur

ducement offered i resident Dole and his associates to surrender was to have been secured by the Queen's usurjation of right which the Constitution had denied her. The members of the Provisional Government are gentlemen, and they did not laugh in Mr. Williss face The other diplomats and the public, however, were less considerate. A few days afterward the Margave the American Ministera rather broad hint that he had better pack up and go home, and as he is now under a social boysout he may feel like taking this advice.

Speaking of the boysout, it may be said that no one now attends Mr. Willie's weekly recentions except the wives of navia officers in port. At first the gatherings were large; now the cake and wine wait in vain for the representatives of Honolulu society. It is said sthat they will keep on walting.

Your correspondent obtains the information at first hand from a trustworthy source that, in addition to all the brag which Willis has made about Cleveland's power, he told several prominent royalists within a few days that the United States would never annex or establish a protectorate over Hawaii. Head, sirutting about the room in his habitual way:

"The American flag gentlemen, will never wave over Hawaii. Irresident Cleveland has some three years yet in office, and the Democratic party will control the destinies of this country for the next thirty or forty years, and as a consequence in Government will neither annex the Hawaiian Islands nor establish a protectorate."

This was taken by many royalists as Gospel truth. Consul-tieneral, Mills has fallen into

as a consequence the Government will neither annex to Hawaiian Islands nor establish a protectorate."

This was taken by many royalists as Gospel truth. Consul-deneral, Mills has fallen into the same disfavor as his chief, hie is suffering from the same boyout by all leading Americans, who cannot stomach his pro-English sentiments, as well as his manifest leaning toward the (Meen.

Some changes have been made in the Provisional Government. The office of Minister of Foreign Affairs has been eliminated from that of Fresident. Yice-Fresident Hatch was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. W. C. Wilder stoccaded to the Vice-Fresidency. Hatch leaves to-day for a short business trip to the const. and on his return will assume charge of the Foreign Office. Those changes in the Cabinet will cause a vacancy in the Advisory Council, but not until this teature from the const. Walter G. Smith, editor of the Sor, has received the endersement of the Annexation Club and American League for the place in the Advisory Council made vacant through hatch's promotion, and will receive the appointment, builth deserves this honor, as he has worked very hard for the covernment, and his life has been threatened by ex-Marshal Wilson and other royalists. He is the man who had the courage to print the details of the Queen's scandalous amours with wilson.

The occasion having passed which necessit-

best were heard see were heard see considerable at the man who had the courage to print the latter reason fine is the place on his is the place of his place of his possible to his order to his place of his possible to his order to his place of his possible to his order to his place of his possible to his order to his place of his possible to his order to his place of his possible to his order to his place of his possible to his order to his place of his possible to his order to his place of his possible to his order to his place of his possible to his order to his place of his possible to his order to his place of his possible to his order to his place of his possible to his order to his his his possible or copy of his possible to his order to his possible to his

DOLE'S REPLY TO WILLIS RECEIVED WITH GREAT SATISFACTION.

secrecy, press despatches and files of papers were sent by the cutter, being smuggled aboard by sailors.

About a month ago Mackenzie Bowell, Canadian Minister of Trade and Finance, visited Honolulu and addressed the Government on the subject of closer commercial relations between Canada and Hawall and the necessity for constructing a cable between the two countries. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce was appointed to confer with Bowell. At a meeting of the Chamber resterday this committee reported urgent necessity for a cable, and expressed belief that mercantile and naval interests would compel its early construction. Connection with 'Friese was deemed preferable, because of existing frade relations. The enterprise of the Canadian Pacific in establishing the new steamship line between Vancouver and Honolulu was warmly commended. A suggestion was made that Canada should admit Hawalian sugar free. The committee reported in favor of sending a representative of the Government or the Chamber to the Canadian Convention on Pacific Trade Belations and Communication, to be held early this year. This report was adopted. There is greater significance attached to this report than appears on the surface. Canada is anxious to acquire commercial succement in the surface of the Slowly British influence is gaining on the islands, and unless 'Frisco stirs herself she will feel the British Columbia competition. The failure to checkmate this trade competition and this bid for British influence on the islands will be recognized here as a gigantle blunder.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Word was received and we have the terment when the baready and and and and the bid by the terment when the baready and and and and the bid by the terment when the terment when the received and and the bid by the terment when the terment when the received to the content of t

blunder.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Word was received to-day by the steamer Mohican to be ready to sail at an hour's notice. It is believed that despatches will be received for her to-night, and that she will sail to-morrow. It is known that no important despatches came to-day for transmission by the Mariposa. The Corwin is now lying in the bay near the Harrison street wharf, but no communication is held with her.

WILLIS INSTRUCTED TO USE FORCE. Evidence that He Intended to Use the Ma place to Restors the Queen, Copyright, 1894, by the United Pres-

Honorury, Jan. 6. - Minister Thurston, who has been for two weeks in close conference with his Government, last evening expressed himself as having become much impressed since his arrival with the strength of evidence that during November Minister Willis did ac tually possess authority to use the naval forces in restoring the Queen. While the publication of the instructions sent to Willis by the Corwin seems to settle the fact that after that more certain that he caused it to be understood by all parties that he would use force.

Mr. Joseph C. Carter, the Queen's trusted adviser and confidant, after the Corwin came,

Mr. Joseph C. Carter, the Queen's trusted adviser and confidant, after the Corwin came, gave to his neplew, Charles L. Carter, private warning on Dec. 14 to beware, as navai forces were on the point of landing to restore the Queen. Charles had his rifle ready to meet them. J. O. Carter unquestionably believed what he was saying.

Much interest is expressed about Willis's long letter of Nov. 16, which the President withholds from Congress for reason of state policy. It is generally believed to describe the Queen's revelations of characterin refusing clemency in terms so derogatory to her that its disclosure would impair the cordiality of subsequent relations with her. A recent correspondence of Dole and Willis was given in substance in the United Press despated on Jan. I. The correspondence was continued by Willis, demanding the meaning of the term "menacing attitude," or something enuivalent, which bole implied to his conduct. The answer which was made by Dole is not yet learned.

Sax Francisco, Jan. 13.—Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, who arrived to-day, said to a United Press reporter that the situation in the islands at present is one of perfect quiet.

The uncertainty and public disquietude prevailing for weeks after the arrival of Minister Willis have been replaced by public confidence, and both sides now wait patiently for the decision of the American Congress. The first intimation the President Octeonary of a San Francisco paper containing the message. Business is of course stagnant, and has not yet had time to improve.

The letter of President Dole, in answer to chard Minister Willis asking the Provisional Government to step down and our, was in its tener and conclusion exactly what we thought it would be under the circumstances," said Minister Thurston, and it fully meets with the approval of the people and exactly expresses their views."

The Thurston avoided answering a number of questions on the ground that it would be undlo lomatic for him to give answers thereto. He said

Thruston avoided answering a number of questions on the ground that it would be undiplomatic for him to give answers thereto. He said that the Provisional Government was able to take care of Itself as to the royalists, and added that the talk of meeting force with force in an attempt to restore the Queen was true.

Questioned as to what effect the decision of Congress, either endorsing or repudiating Cleveland's Hawaiian policy would have on

the islands, Mr. Thurston begged to be ex-cused from giving an answer. There is re-ally no present cause for alarm, he said, but it would be impossible for him to express an opinion on many subjects connected with Hawaiian affairs. He also declined to stale what, in his opinion, would be the action taken by Congress.

LILIOUKALANI TO SUE UNCLE SAM. Her Action to Ba Based on Cleveland's Sinfement that a Wrong Has Reeu Done. San Prancisca, Jan. 13.—The last edition of

one of the evening papers contains the following, under date of Honoluly, Jan. 6: Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has entirely abandened all hope of ever regaining the throne of for bringing suit against the United States for an immense amount of money. This information comes from a source which makes it absolutely trustworthy, and it is believed that before the next steamer sails from here for San Francisco this news will become more or less public property on the islands. Agents of the ex-Queen new in the United States have informed her that American sentiment is against her restoration and in rayer of annexation of the islands, and that all further efforts on her part to regain her lost position will be utterly useless. She is acting on this information, and, in viewed its acting on this information, and, in viewed the stubborn stand taken by the Provisional Government, Liliuokalani has abandoned the struggle to restore her former conditions and for bringing suit against the United States for

Government, Liliuokalani has alamioned the struggle to restore her former conditions and will seek pecuniary solace in suit for heavy damages against the American Government. Her action will be faken upon the statements made in her favor by Fresident Government. Her action will be faken upon the statements made in her favor by Fresident Government. On the Government of Gresham in als letter to Fresident Government and by Commissioner Blount in the recognizing the justice of her cause and in acknowledging that a wrong had been done her, the United States endeavered to induce the Frevialonal Government to surrender in her favor. The claim for damages will be made on the ground that she was decosed solely by the armed force of the United States, acting under the advice and direction of Minister Stovens.

It is well known among the leading revalleds that a representative of the ex-Queen left here at long ago for San Francisco. He was in-

It is well known among the leading royalists that a representative of the exclusion left here not long ago for San Francisco. He was instructed to open negotiations with the State Department concerning the payment of a large sum to the exclusion as a partial return for the loss of her throne. What action he has taken has not been learned here. His identity is closely concealed.

Minister Thursion, as well as Vice-President Hatch and other prominent Hawalians who

Minister Thursion, as well as Vice-President
Hatch and other prominent Hawalians who
arrived to-day, rideule the report received
from the islands that Liliuokalani has abandoned her flight and decided to bring heavy
damage suit against the United States flowersment. They say that she will have plenty of
time for such proceedings when all hope of
regaining the throne is unded.

She is afraid of her like and has made a demand for further police protection; but she is
said to be more firm than ever in her belief
that Cleveland will yet accomplish her restoration. She is not the woman to give up tamely,
and all her hopes are etaked on restoration if
she fails, she knows that she will drop out of
sight.

From a man who arrived on the Australia

From a man who arrived on the Australia your correspondent learned some inside history of the relations between Pole and Willis. Willis returned no renly to Bole's isster asking if he intended to use nostility toward the Provisional Government. Then Bole grow worth, and wrote a letter setting forth the evil influence on the community of Willia's continued silence and the threatening preparations for landing marines which were going on on the American ships. This letter alarmed Willis, and he tried to induce Bole to withdraw it but the latter refused. Then Willis tried a big bind by threatening to send away the American ships. Pole atili retused, and Willis then demanded aposifications concerning statements made in looks inster. Dole surroad and a letter is now being prepared setting forth the actions of the American Minister and the conditions produced in Honolulu by his action. The general tener of this correspondence has leaked out in Honolulu and the result is very instructed business, as no one can tell what will be the effect of the Minister's bostility. Bole revalidation of Cleveland and Willis.

THE HAWAHAN INFAMY

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Another Chapter of the Shameful Story.

MR. CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

All of Willis's Despatches Sent to the House.

DOLE'S CRUSHING REPLY

He Instructs Mr. Cleveland on the American Doctrine.

THE STAND TAKEN BY THE QUEEN.

She Wanted the Heads of Dole and His Associates.

Wills Informs Secretary Gresham that American Interests are Ignored by the Ex-Queen's Advisors in Favor of Foreign Powers, Especially England - President Dote Withdraws Permission to Land United States Marines to Drill When He Learns that Wills It Plotting to Hor store the Queen-President Cleveland Expresses His Grief at the Overthrow of the Dissolute Queen, Who Wanted to Behend the Members of the Provisional Covernment and Configence Their Property-Big Mass Meeting and Protest of Citizens Against the Policy of Restoras tion-The Detailed Plan of Restoration Sent by Littuckalin's Advisers to Minteter Willts-The Demand for Surrender.

Washington, Jan. 13.-President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham, being unable to longer withstand the demand of the public for full information with regard to the progress of their policy of monarchy restoration in Hawaii, hastily decided this morning to send to Congress the despatches brought by the Corwin from Honolulu last week and the instructions sent to Minister Willis vesterday by the steamer Mariposa from San Francisco.

The Senate was not in session to-day, but the Administration learned from some source. what they apparently did not know yesterday. that it was not essential for both Houses to be in session to receive a message from the President of the United States, and so Secretary Gresham once more changed his mind and the Hawalian documents went to the House alone.

There is but one opinion in Washington as to the message. Republicans and Democrate. unite in saying that it only adds to the humiliation of the Administration. President Cleveland does not attempt to explain or apologize. He merely lays before the people the evidence of the failure of his policy to restore the Queen. No attempt is even made to throw the blame upon the shoulders of Minister Willia. It is admitted in the correspondence with him that he only did his duty as he was told to do it by the instructions sent him by the Department of State. It was offer some explanation of the unique and un-American diplomacy of his Secretary of State that sought to restore to the thrope a dissolute monarch, at the expense of American orlde by a Government who thus humbled it the fact that bloodshed might have followed the attempt.

In the despatch sent by Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis yesterday it is called to his attention plainly, as an afterthought, however, that he must do nothing to confirm the impression now firmly lodged in the public mind that President Cleveland assumed to himself the privileges of an arbitrator between the monarchy and the Provisional Government at Hawail. This caution is given to Minister Willis as an entirely new point, and is plain'y brought about by the universal criticism of the Provident's assumption that he was the arbltrator in the Hawalian controversy.

This despatch and that from Minister Willia. known as "No. 3," and which was suppressed by the President in his first communication to Congress on Dec. 18, attract more attention than any portion of to-day's mossage. It is very plain to Congress now why the President did not wish to make public despatch No. 3. There is nothing in it that the public should not have known long ago. but it veals what the Administration might well wish to hide, the nature and aims of the Queen whom they attempted to restore, and the abject attitude assumed by the Administration when it humbled itself before her and begged her to accept the protection of the United States Government while waiting to be restored to the throne. To say that the contents of the President's message to-day have caused surprise is to put it mildly. They have caused indignation as well, and public men, without regard to party, blush when they discuss this infamous chapter in the diplomatic history of the Democratic President and the Republican Secretary of State. Next in interest to the two despatches above

referred to is Mr. Dole's caustic reply to Mr. Willis's demand for surrender, which, however, had previously been anticipated to some extent. Between these two terminal polats in the correspondence, Mr. Willis's graphic his tory of current events, and his comments upon the character of the Queen's advisers and the kind of government she desired to retain if established form a running thread of absorb ing interest.

The President's message accompanying the correspondence was very brief. It was as

The President's Message.

I transmit herewith copies of all despatches from our Minister at Hawaii relating in any way to political affairs in that country, except such as have been heretofore laid before Congross. I also transmit a copy of the last instructions sent to our Minister, dated Jun. 1804 being the only instructions to him not already sent to the Congress.

In transmitting certain correspondence with mr message dated Dec. 18, 1803, I withheld a despatch from our present Minister numbered 3 and dated Nov. 16, 1863, and also a despatch from our former Minister numbered 70 and dated Oct. S, 1862. Insamuch as the contents of the despatch of Nov. 16, 1883, are referred to in the despatches of more recent date now sent to Congress, and inasmuch as there seems no longer to be sufficient reason for withholding said despatches, a copy of the same is harowith submitted. The despatch numbered